The Slavery Questio—Interesting and Bretimag Debate—Sperches of Chancellor Walworth, Dr. Dw.gor, Dr. Bason, Dr. Cox, Dr.
William adams and others.

[From the institution of the Choctaw Council,
prehibiting the missions iss from giving public instruction to the slaves within the limits of the Choctaw Mission, occupied the attention of the American Bracd on
Thursday the lith inst. the third day of its receast sestion. We give a sketch of the debate, which was very
long and spirited, with a capy of resolutions appended to
the report.

long and spirited, with a copy of resolutions appended to the report.

The subject of slavery, in its connection with the Chocky Mission, has f equally been before the Board at sermer sessions, but freet action upon it has been avaded until the pre-ent meeting. They have now distinctly declared their position. For the sake of clearness we give the points at issue in the debate. The Presidential Committee presents in 1848 at Brooklyn, documents indicating their policy to the management of the Chocky Mission in regard to the matter of slavery. This solicy was embraced in the well-known letter of Mr. Treat, in 1848. The question has each year since that time been allowed to pass and no further public sanction given to the committee than their re-election every year. A resolution was introduced by the committee on the report on that mis-ton, so persign is a direct manner the approbation of the search of the principles captained in this letter of Mr. Treat, and ex this resolution was the uponts.

this letter of Mr. Treat, and on this resolution was the measure.

Practiced. That the board acknowledge with gravitude to God, the wiscom and obtains with which the Predential Committee, to far as an early from the documents which have been semitted to them, are advising and directing the missionaries among the Choctawe in conformity with the principles asserted by them in their correspondence with these missions, reported to the Board in 1848

danislan of the Prudential Commitof the missionaries, not to d in the Choctaw mission in miss prescribed by the recent Council meets the corplat ap-

Beard in 1848
Resolved, That the fee, with the concurrendment the boardice conformity with the period of the Chorobation of the Chorobation of the Boardicele to go and goved to brery creation missions, is to be occations and by all on that that while one m clasica given by Christ to his is classical given by Christ to his a all nations, and to preact the whiten is the warrant of Christoppet d and obeyed in all the he meaning so of this Stard, mades among the Chocaws are he tas govern to all persons, of condition, as they have opportunity of the property of the applications to human a not to continue patiently in silowed in fact to pre-vibatever complesion of tunity, and to preach a character and duty, the their work.
The special order of he many, the report on the North

refressed, new ame up.

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refressed new ame ractice as to teach

Rev. Ir. Dwicht and Mr. Torar insisted that the law forbids such teaching elsewhere.
Chanceller Walworm showed that the law does not prevent private schools for slaves and clave children.

Rev. Ir. Parker—leachers in the public schools must not teach slaves anywhere. The mais difficulty of the committee is that the contracts with the Beard are to be made terminable in six months, and they may be dismissed as "abolitionists" on the dight grounds.

Charcellor Walworm—Te law onto forbids slaves to be taught at any school or scalemy; which does not forbid private teaching.

The Charcellor Walworm—No pe son employed in one school may teach slaves on nother school.

Some one in the audience tried to inove a suspension of the meeting for some purpose, but was stopped by the chair.

heir.

Mr. Walworm continued—The difficulty is that the board is now called on he enter as a opinion which they have herefore reliased to endorse, (that of Mr. Treat's letter of 1848.) And that it is called on to endorse aundry lettic without its being known what they are, (letters of the Prudential Committee.)

The resolutions will eventuate in removing the missions. That had better be done by express

The resolutions will eventuate in removing the missions. I hat had better be done by express methods.

Mr. Watworn moved sgain that the whole subject be laid on the table, and asked the year and rars.

Mr. Watworn moved sgain that the whole subject be laid on the table, and asked the year and rars.

Mr. Barerow said that those trom New England would not have such proceeding.

Mr. Watworn—I statis metton debateable?

Caura—It is better policy to let the debate be free, to estisfy Christian men.

Mr. Watworn—I whidraw the motion.

Mr. Watworn—I whidraw the motion.

Mr. Barerow moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Thata—The missionaries have established no schools for blacks, but have now and then taught colored persons as opportunity afforded. The law is intended to the ptils. Slaves would not be allowed to be taught, for the acce, in the mission churches. The report might be allowed to as to remove the sift uity.

Bev. Tr. Iswain — hort nonnear will help the difficulty. He read the law. It form is always and slave chiliren to be taught, in public or in private schools, by any one employed in public schools. But he is not forbuden to leave the public schools. But he is not forbuden to leave the public schools. But he is not forbuden to leave the public schools. But he is not forbuden to leave the public schools, and then teach them in private schools. As to the carm that the near is sought to be made to endorse things unknown to been, he (Dr. Iweight) had been assailed with on large wishes, to maintain and to strike out the resolution of secret to so that all could not be wired. The Private is then teach them which knew of the former letter (1848.) which has been published. This re-lection commits then to minute in danger of endorsing things traknown.

Mr. Barstow—Retrocession from the principles of the letter will amider the Bor of late to thousand atoms. New England will not endure it.

Rev. Dr. Bacon would relate a fact slavidatory of the est Chectaw laws. There has been difficulty as to the

employment has been found indispensable. Sieves so imployed have been laught. Init the law is interded to stop, for no clave is a member of the Choctaw National Schools. I have as manh right to interpret as a lawyer. This is the meaning of the law—(applanes)—that slawes shall not be taugut to read the Bible. I am will ig to omit from the report all but the narration of the case. No man in the Board ought to object to the passage of the resolutions. The committee, re-dected for six years, have long held the ossitions of the letter and the resolutions. The Board has approve them. The contrary is not true; ground should now be taken openly. Such open assertion should not threat the following the such threat of the family that the should not the family that the sold of the family that the sold of wrong we should resign. But this side of wrong, we should resign the family that the cale that the family that the

Mr. Barstow, interrupting—The gentleman is not excanable.

Chair—Order Vr. Barstow.

Rev. Dr. Trium, of Connecticut—A little mutual concession will restore the barmony of the last five or six years. But I recommerd no retrocersion. The resolutions are unnecessary. If they are unnelectionable why not omit them, to accommodate "weaker breshren."

The objections to the report would be removed by omit ting them. We should not now be required to endorse this letter, (Mr. Treat's.) which was refused on lorseman tefore. I beg this concession for peace sake. I move that the resolution be stricken out.

Rev. W. W. Parrox—This striking out is like asking a familiater to strike out his closing remarks.

Rev. Dr. Cox and several others—That might be a good thing.

minister to strike out his closing remarks

Rev. Dr. Cox and several others.—That might be a good thing.

The question was put on striking out the resolutions. Before putting it the President made some remarks. The course of the Prudential Committee has been approved for several years. They deserve and have the confidence of the Board. But the subject is not yet settled; the answer to their letters has not yet settled; the answer to their letters has not yet settled; the answer to their letters has not yet settled; the answer to their letters has not yet been received, and a recommitment to the same committee would remore objections.

Rev Iv. TYIEM withdraw his former motion, and made that indicated by the Chair.

Inquiry was made as to the extent of this motion.

Answer—It covers the report and the resolutions.

Rev Iv. Pomor—The feeling of the whole body of chinkters and churches supporting the Board is such as imperatively to require the passage of the resolutions, a distinct of the feeling of the whole body of the standing any possible disagreements here.

The Coalm—If this is the sense of the committee, I withdraw my remarks.

In the committee of the commi

Rev. Ir. Lynan Procure—I have fired at the West twenty years. There has been a steady greath of cead-decor these in the H ard. But they want to move deficiently the pine in of the Baard. If yen do not assert the question for will well no more induced beyond the moundains and this is the last chance.

Fev. Mr. Housener, of Chicago, carrolorated the remains of first Promovy and Beacher. He has had the same action for deleading the Beard at the West. The refusal to pass these resolutions, since they are presented, will have a very ill influence.

Fev. Dr. Anges.—There is a perileus crisis. I had prepared a resolution, in view of these two points. I Unnaministy. Lesirable 2 the points in dispute are not clearly in cretood.

Tr. Anges read a resolution, with a presmble, counting on the imperfect knowledge of the facts and the confidence felt in the Prodential Committee, and referring the whole business to the Proceedial Committee.

Bev. Mr. Patron.—The matter of the first resolution is not of the with the state of the first resolution is not of the action. The point is a which action the principles of Mr. Treat's letter shall be endorsed. They had better be. Ir. a moved an amendment to the first resolution expressing confidence in the Prodential Committee, so far and now as to the uninished part of the business. Public opinion demands the endorsement of the irst resolutions; and it should be given for the sake of fairness.

expressing considence in the Pradential Committee, so far and now as to the unimished part of the basiness. Public openion demands the endorsement of the trat resolutions; and it should be given for the sake of fairness.

Rev. Dr. Tone—I also regret the introduction of the resolutions. But since they are here, sent by Divine Providence, they had better be met. At the last meeting of the General association of Massachusetts it became evident that this question would come up at this meeting; and bissacchusetts demands at least the passage of the first resolution.

In Preduct—The son of ir Paight said this moraing that, if to believe that the Bible ought to be taught to slaves its unreasonable, he is willing to die a maniac; and he thicks so still. (Laughter.) And if the brother (fir. Bicule) had read one-tenth of finathy Public's sermons, he would be convinced that the energy of the father is equal to to at of the son. (Laughter.)

In Eacon read the letter to the mission, written in ISSA. This declaims any intention of interfering in the discipling of the churches there—asserts that a missionary cught to 'declare all the counsel of God' with reasonable discretion—asserts that slaveholding need not necessarily shut out all from the church—flat overtuets inconsistent with Christianlty, as between master and slave should be opposed—that, where avoidable, it is inexpedient to employ slave 1-bor.

Calls of "Question"

Tresident Sturmman, of Illinois, gave reasons for retaining the resolutions. The question should now be put on the basis of right. And further: northwestern churches are beginning to distruct the Board on secont of the section—a secret with a substance endorsed the principles of the letter of 1848. And it is answered that two have not endoused them. Now, therefore, succitio and clear action is ossarable. The resolutions should also be retained as an integral part of the exercision of the moral unity of the occasion.

Calls of "Question"

Mr. Parton—The present action of this Board is to go out to the pro

ford The refusal will forfeit the confidence of the community.

Question for recommitment for reporting at the next same at meeting with three minuters additional. (Fr. Adams's metion.)

Dr. TYLER aftered the motion, to omit the additional members.

Re-commitment refused, 58 to 19.

Dr. SMITH re-offered his amendment of the first resolution, which was recepted.

Rev. Dr. I wight moved to strike out from the report one seatence mentioning the unprecedented character of the Choctaw laws mentioned, and another referring to the liberty left to the mission in respect to schools.

Question on adopting report and re-clutions adopted without division.

without division

Michigan Politics.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—SPEECH OF GENERAL CASS.

[From the lettest Advertiser, Sept. 16.]

After the combations were made, consisting of F. W. themsen for Succinivedent of Public Works, Hidman for the Pressurer, and others, the following resolutions were unsammously adopted—

Recolved, That the delegated democracy of the State of Vichigan here aftern their continued support of the principles embraced in the conductions adopted by the Democratic National Convention, which ascembled in Battimere in June, 1852; and frust the docrine of congressional and intervention in the domestic tegislation of the States and Territories, therein embedied, harmonizes with the true spirit of our institutions, and is the only platform upon which the democratic party of the Union can maintain its ascencency, and preserves the Union.

timere in June. 1852; and that the docritic of congressional con he evention in the domestic tegical on of the States and Territories, therein embedded, harmonizes with the true-pirit of our institutions, and is the colyplation upon which the demeratic party of the Union can maintain its ascencency, and preserve the Union. The lettoit Adhertics (whig) of the 16th inst, asys:—Peck was then called en for a speech, but the eloquent flow of language which usually characterizes his efforts on such occasions did not follow. It was evidently an up hill business for blut to speak of the re-olutions with split, as he appears to be well was either did not consult the party in a false pration. It was claimed by some that the resolutions contained a reflection upon Gen. Cassin not endorsing he Nebrash bill, so, soon as he had done so, in a labored speech before the convention."

The General begon by saying that unpervaried human-feeling was opposed to slavery. This much, he assured us, he had the bolidones to say at Washington. But he continue, we must not suffer our human feeling to blied us to our constitution al obligations; and although slavery is a social and political evil, set, as there is no constitutional posers given to interfere with it, we must let it alone. A compromise was not sacred. Life was full of compromises as an instance of previous compromise be that was a mere expedient to time of political emergency. Congress is bound by no compromise but the compromise of the constitution.

The drift of the speech of Gen Cass, was to "recader an account of his stewardship" to the party, on the Nebrasha bill, and to present it as a test of cemocratic faith. He commseed by thanking the convention for its invitation, and said the more the Nebrasha bill was stirred, the better and brighter it would appear. The bill had been strongly denounced, but the principle it thanks the convention for its invitation, and as produced to the above the same was opposed to it, and had said it the Senate that it was a political evil an

South—govern your own affairs as you like, and let us to the same. He thanned God that he lived in a free state.

There was no reason why reople in the Torr tories is done not govern themselves, mare their own local laws, and define the character of their institutions.

He maintained that the Nebrasha bill did not open Nebrasha and Kansas to slavery—if it did he would yield all argument—but slavery could not go there unless it he recipie themselves wanted it. A clause introduced by his colleague hat cut of all claims to establish slavery under the operation of the old law when the ferritory was acquired by the United States.

Slavery is not recognized in the Territories, and is only subject to local laws—every man there is free—on thate, no master was recognized until the people voted it. They may introduce slavery if they wish—there was no don't of that fast—but that does not effect the great principle that every political community shall govern itself. Slavery might exist is Michigan in soits of Congress, if the people wished it. The abuse of a power is no reason why it should not exist (a small portion of the delegates wordered to themselves whether this doctrine would apply to the Maine law.)

He read an extract from Bronson's letter, who, he said, was one of the candidates for Governor of New York—he did not know but they had twenty—at least, mere than he hoped the democracy of Michigan would have—and said the extract was the correct doctrine on the principles of the Nebrasia bill.

Finally, he adviced the convection to let no avmosthy with any section withdraw their sympathy from the centifulion. Michigan, he said had no more right to abolish alavery in Georgia than Georgia had to establish it in Michigan, as every political community is indecented in first.

ABUJAH MANN, JR., TO WILLIAM E. LUDLOW.

JAMANA, CREME CO., Sept. 16, 1864.

To THE HON. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW:—
Sir.—I was possessed of your letter addressed to the editors of the Evening Post of this date, in reply to mise addressed to you on the 9th current. You best consulted your self-respect by addressing your rould also escape some responsability by such circumlocution. I shall best preserve my self respect, while searching after the truth, by addressing my-elf directly to the quarter where it should be found; and therefore I shall continue to apply to you, because you know the truth of the most important matters referred to in my letter; and if you have suy of the self-respect which you claim, you ought to declare it without any evasion or reservation. You will not be able to escape from this duty by any attempt to make false issues with me as to the propriety of my publishing your declared ophinons, and then voting against them, since the opinions of public men on public questions are always copen, when known, to be examined and canvassed by all the whom they apply for support, as candidates for election to effice; and if they change them suddenly in order to insulge the pitful vanity of becoming a candidate for inglorious sacrifice, instead of election, the world will claim the right to entertain their own notious about the motives and considerations which have preduced the change, and to test the integrity and sincerity of them, as well as to discover the vain weakness of the individuals, and their unitness to hold office and trusts which imply capacity, fidelity, truth and honer. In your reply to me, you say:—

First. Mr Mann did not report to the convention any resolution which he had previously submitted to me;

Secondly. The resolutions which Mr. Mann did submit to me I old not vote against; but when, subsequently to the adoption of the majority report, they were offered by him tedividually, I voted against laying them on the table.

In examining these allegations I am willing to abide by the rule fa

In examining these allegations I am willing to abide by the rule familiar in legal maxims, that if I am false in one thing I am willing to be deemed false in all. You will be also aubject to this rule.

In view of such a rule and judgment, let me say that those allegations manifest a bold hardibood on your part that would be commendable if they were frue, but this is not by any means a new instance in which a weak or frail man, having uttered an undruth, finds it "necessary and expedient" to utter many more, in the vain hope of extricating himself from descreed punishment by inducing a confiding people to believe the whole. You cannot be surprised or of fended when I affirm, as I do without reservation, that I did report to the convention the resolution which I had previously drawn up and submitted to you, described the proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body. The district in the published proceedings of that body of the kerning Past, with its interlineations and amendments and the published proceedings of the published proceedings of the published proceedings of the treatment of the convention of the fact, and the published proceedings of t

converted yourself, and, as far as was in your power, all the rest of us who had put our trust in you; and as I was not called upon at the convention to approve of your selection of the committee. I do not feel called upon now by your letter to remove your doubts as to my approbation of it if I had been.

I was not aware before that you had undertaken the duty of pronouncing your judgment upon the duties and obligations of those who participate in democratic conventions, to be bound in honor to submit to the will of the majority unless they "manfully withdraw;" and as I did not do that, I am compelled to feel obliged to you for your friendly advice to me to submit as you say you have done, to the will of that majority which nominated you as a candidate, for a sacrifice and peace offering on the black altars set up at Washington, to the glory of constitutional patromage and Custom House patriotim; but you have no doubt through defect of your memory, omitted to set forth in your judgment the conditions and qualifications of the laws creating such obligations, always inverted in the lectures delivered to recusant democrats upon their trial—to wit: that such conventions are fairly and honestly conducted without corruption or frauds, and without any bargans such as I learn you made and vicilated when you were elected Speaker of the Assembly, and without any under child influences, such as may be seen as well about a thoroughly organized Custom House as upon a well ordered plantation under the influence of an overseer, with this difference, that plantation later-curve and manners are far preferable to those of the customs.

With these usual provises and qualifications in the

as well about a thoroughly organized Custom House as upon a well ordered plantation under the indexence of an overreer, with this difference, that plantation interceurse and maners are far preferable to those of the customs.

With these usual provisos and qualifications in the law of which you seem to be the expounder, your conclusions would common themselves better to the common sense and common themselves better to the common sense and common themselves better to the common sense and common thometry of honest democrats.

I am pleased to learn, also, that your individual views on the Nebraska bill are well known. I feel bound now to admit this, as they are so lucidly and logically set forth in the resolutions which embodied them, and which you voted for in the convention, that sweepbody must see clearly that you wantly congratulate the country apon the benefits it is likely to acquire from the passegs of the bill and the emisagement of the area of despotism and slavery. Through my good nature I added to the conclusion of my fermer latter that I was not permitted to doubt that you would be able to answer it consistify with truth and hour. I was mistaken, and I must beg leave now to withdraw that, and to say that I do not believe you are able in any respect to do so.

I am sir, your obedient servant.

L. MANN, Jr.

U. S. Chrentt Convt.

Before Hon Judge Nelson.

THE INDIA RUBBER CONFROVERSY.

Charles Goodgear vs. Congress India Rubber Go—1 Goodyear had no lien on the agreement between him and Day to secure the tariff stipulated therein. No title or equity, therefore, is set up in the bill against the defendants as it respects the amount due from Day to Goodyear.

The unpaid tariff, therefore, due from Day to Goodyear, presents to ground for enjoining the defendants from acting under the contract. and, whether the assignment from Day to defendants was fraudulent or not; so not material as it respects Goodyear.

3. As to the alleged attempt general the decree becomes final, till then, no one can assert, legally sp

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 6, 1864. The Matamoras Pioneers—Recape of Barberona and Zein
—Charpes made Against Them—Movements of the Frongs
and Artillery—Communication Between Brownsville and
Matamoras—Death of the Commander of a Money Etcort—The Investment of Victoria—Prospects of the Insur-

The present stirring events among our revolutionary neighbors on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, may make a letteste the Hamain from this section of the country of interest to its readers, and consequently I will furnish you with a brief account of what has taken place since the defeat of the government forces near Matameras on the 12th of last month.

Matameras on the 12th of last month.

During the night of the 28th ultime, Colonels Barberena and Zetina made their escape from the guard that was conducting them from Matamoras to the meuth of the river, there to be put on board of a Mexican vessel of war, for the purpose of conducting them to the Castle of San Juan de Ulos. They had been kept in solitary con-San Juan de Ulos. They had been kupt in solitary confinement for over forty days, on the charge of being in correspondence with the rebels, at that time on this side of the river. Although the charge was not substantiated, the officer, nevertheless, who had them in charge, had secret orders to shoot them on their way to the vessel, or after they were en board. Of this fact both were aware before they left Matamoras, and both gentlemen are now making this place their temporary home. On the very day after their arrival here, Santa Anna's Paoha in Matamoras, General Woll, tent over a sommittee to offer them, if they would return, a free pardon under his own and his master's signature; and this minion of

offer them, if they would return, a free parton under his own and his master's signature; and this minion of power had the mortification of knowing that his generous offer had been contemptuously dectined.

The reinforcements that last week arrived at Matamo-rae from Vera Cruz and Tampico, under the command of General Gailoso, consisted of 2 0 men rank and file

The reinforcements that last week arrived at Matamoras from Vera Cruz and Tampico, under the command of General Gailoso, consisted of 2 0 men rank and file accompanied by over one hundred women, and the off-responding number of lap and other dogs that are always the inseparable companions of the standing army of Mexico

General Cruz left Matamoras last week for Victoria with 300 men and two pieces of artillery, for the purpose of dispersing the rebels, and it was remarked that not a single one of the fire-eaters imported from Europe by Santa Anna accompanied him, nor did any one among them do so on the 12th of last month, when the "undiciplined rabble" so soundly threshed poor Cruz almost within sight of Matamoras. Up to yesterday morning, Cruz was yet within forty miles of Matamoras, which last is presumptive evidence that he is in no hurry about needing with those he has been sent to chastise. This proves bim to be a man of more than common sense.

On Monday of last week the ferry boats, running between this place and Matamora, were embargeed by order of General Woll, commanding in Matamoras, although no one was aware that a state of war existed between the United States and Mexico. The non-intercourse between the two places only lasted two or three hours, and the greatest momentary excitement prevaled up on the other, under the immediate supervision of the guard there stationed. The furious General though better of it, and, as I understand, the high mandate was countermanded through the intervention of Captain T. J. Diegar, the American Vice Coasul in Matamoras.

It must have been highly pleasing to the Chevalier of the national and distinguished order of Guadalupe. Don Adrian Woll, to have known that mere than one of our respectable citizens here highly approved of the steps taken by him respecting non-intercourse between the two nations, and let us in all kindness hops these sympathizing gentlemen may receive an autograph letter of the nation of one Paulino, who were conducting some five thought of one of

opered.
We lock every moment for news of interest from the

We lock every moment for news of interest from the camps of the insurgents, and you may feel conditent that the revolution in Tamaulipas will not be put down by the efforts of either Santa Anna or any of his slaves.

On our side of the river, at present, things are quiet, although trade is in a rather languishing condition on account of what is taking place among our neighbors on the other side of the river.

The mail is about to close, and I will only add RIO BRAVO.

The Blot in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 11.]

We regret to state that our city has again been the seene of a disgraceful riot, which we fear has or will result fatally. It is difficult to get at the origin of the affair, but as near as we can learn it arose out of the affair, but as near as we can learn it arose out of the stream and alleged buttal treatment of Mr. Hear T.

suit intaily. It is difficult to get at the origin of the affair, but as near as we can learn it arose out of the affair, but as near as we can learn it arose out of the arrest and slieged brutal treatment of Mr. Heary T. Sheiman by some watchmen on Thursday night, at a late hour, some of Mr. Sherman's friends, hearing that an attack upon his house was mediated, proceeded up Tchoupitoulas street, and while there attacked or were attacked by some watchmen and their friends. Accounis differ as to who were the agressors, but all agree that the watchmen were driven off, and a number of shots were fired, but no body appears to have been seriously hurf. The next morning, the following silly report was placed upon the police books by Lieut. Webb:—
Agang of about fifty or sixty men, armed, and headed by some respect ble and well-known Americans, firing at the watchmen, chasing them off their beats, springing false rattles, and trying to atfract them into their crowd, Yesterday considerable excitement was manifested, the affair baving assumed the appearance of a conflict between the natives and Irish, and knots of men were seen standing about the streets converting. After light, a report gained circulation that the Armory, on the corner of St. Charles and Heria streets, was to be attacked by the Irish, and very soon a crowd of about three or four hundred men assembled in and about Lafayette square, with the avowed intention of protecting the Armory from attack.

About 11 o'clock, a number of these men marched in procession up Tchoupitoulas street, was to be attacked by the Irish, and very soon a crowd of about three or four hundred men assembled in and about Lafayette square, with the avowed intention of protecting the Armory from attack.

About 11 o'clock, a number of these men marched in procession up Tchoupitoulas street, was kopt up. Several persons were badly, and, we fear, fatally wounded the market and a beer garden in the vicinity, from both of which places a considerable firing was kopt up. Several persons were

to do with the riot, but were attacked without the slight-ext provocation.

The neighborhood in which these excesses occurred is surrounded on all sides by the lowest and most flisty g oggeries, which are the reserts by day and night of crowds of lawkes men, most of whom go habitually arm-ed, and when their passions are inflamed by the detecta-ble compounds they imbibe do not hesitate to use their weapons upon any one who may be obnoxious to them.

TELEGRAPHIC. THE MISH AND KNOW NOTHING QUARRELS—MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1854. In consequence of the continued ill feeling evinced between the Irish and the Know Nothings, the Hayor has deemed it prudent to issue his proclamation, requesting all well disposed citizens to enrol themselves as special police, for the purpose of maintaining the laws and protecting property.

[We understand that there were rursors in town last

evening, based upon private despatches from New Or-leans, dated the 15th, to the effect that the riots were renewed on that day, with fatal results. Our daily despatches of the 14th and 15th have not come to hand; but we presume the rumors alluded to are desti-tute of truth.—REF.]

Supersior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

A COUPLE REUNITED.

An application was made by John Keenan, and Jame, his wife, to annul and racate a certain decree of divorce, which had been made by the Caurt on the 23d of Novamber, 1853, and by which they had been compelled to live separate and apart from each other since that time. The Court granted the application, and the repantant twain are now again sujoying the sweets of commissions and sweets of commissions and sweets of commissions. An order was entered that the petitioners, from the date thereof, be permitted to live and coulding other as husband and wife, the same as before the action was commenced in which the decree of divorce was granted.

United States District Court. Effer flon Judge Cetts. Ser 18.—No criminal cases being ready, the jury pere discharged until Tausing meraing.

MARITIME INTRILICENCE.

Port of New York, September 18, 1854. CIEARED.

Steamship Crescent City, McGowas, New Orleans, M O Roberts.
Steamship Knoxville. Ludlow, Savannah, S L Mitchill, Ship Arctic. Zwega Liverpool, Zerega & Co. Ship John Fyfe, Lawton, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon. Ship Pride of the Sea, Hooper, New Orleans, Everett & Brown.

Ship Bombay (Br), Flotcher, Pugwash, C C Duncan & Co.

Co.

Bark Sylphide (Brem), Janteen, Bremen, Lobach & Schepler.

Bark Wessacumcon, Marsh, Montevideo, Basset, Basset, Bark Co.

con & Co. Bark Syanhide (Nor), Boye, St Johns, Funch & Meincke Bark Sagatta (Dutch), Dakker, Savannah, Funch &

Meinche.
Bark Adelia Rogers, Snow, Philadelphia, master.
Brig L'ammirabile Colombo (Genosse), Havizzano,
Queenstown, Gomes, Wallace & Co.
Brig Florgace Dombey (Br), Hopgood, Queenstown, J
B Gager & Co.
Brig Fmeline, Packard, Wilmington, White & Duncan.
Schr Emeirne, Miner, Mobile, Lane, West & Co.
Schr Charles Burchard, Ulmer, Pensacola, Peck &
Chyrch.

Furch.
Schr Emily, Manhin, Wilmington, E C Freeman.
Schr Vermont, Elliott, Wilmington, master.
Schr Fairfax Mott, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.
Schr Indiestor. Huthaway, Richmond, J W Elwell & Co.
Schr Frank, McMath, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.
Schr Josephine, Dissosway, Baltimore, Johnson & Low-

Schr Josephine, Passaway, James C., Lord.

Schr John Price, Price, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord.

Schr Granite State. Bearse, Philadelphia, J W McKee.

Sloop Thos Hull. Hull, Providence, master.

Ploop Fienzi, Durfee, Bristol, master.

Ploop Mystic, Packer, Mystic, Benney & Drake.

Steamer Eristol, Corning, Philadelphia, W H Thompson.

Steamer Kennebec Copes. Philadelphia, C B Sanford.

Steamer Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.

Sloop Sienzi, Durfee, Bristol, master.
Sloop Mystic, Facker, Mystic, Benney & Drake.
Steamer Eristol, Corning, Philadelphia, U H Thompson.
Steamer Kennebec Copas Philadelphia, J & N Briggs.

Steamship Roanoks, Skinner, Norfolk, &c, with mdee and passengers, to Ludian & Pleanants. Sept 11, at 10 AM, off Chincoteague, passed steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk, &c, same date, 5 PM, Delaware lightbeat bearing W by N 6 miles distant, passed a vessel bottom up; could not distinguish her name.

**rbip Stylark (clipper), Henry, Calcatta, May 17, and band Heads June 8, with saltpeire, indigo, &c, to Crocker & Warren. Had nothing but light winds and calms since crossing the equator. Sid in company with clipper ship Maisy, for New York, and bark Lyman, for Boston; Juce 24, lat 1 48, lon 03 24 E, saw bark Sea Breeze, from Bombay for Batavia; 28th. lat 4 15 8, lon 03 29 E, signalized ship Ocean Fearl, from Calcutts for Boston, and pasted company July 1, lat 1 23 8, lon 01 14 E; passed the Cape of Good Hope July 31; Sept 9, lat 27 43, lon 68, 17, spoke big Hollander, of Gloucester, hence for Et 180; hen

keel 50 or 60 feet; had a large hole in her bottom, and apparently a recent disaster—the other being too far to windward, could not ascertain particulars.

Brig Hygna (Norw) Blix, Trieste, 120 days, and Gibraltar 58 days, with mose and six passengers, to 0 W Pollitz. Sept 9, lat 58 65, lon 39 18, spoke Hamburg ship Eliss, Bruck, hence for Hamburg. Experienced a

ship Eliza, Bruck, hence for Hamburg. Experienced a heavy gale on the 10th inst from NE; was short of provisions, and was 14 days out of bread; got a supply from pilotboat Mary Catharine.

Brig Dr Kneip (Meck). Lorentz, Rotterdam, 51 days, with mose, to W F Schmidt & Co. Sept 6, lat 43 15, lon 63 24, saw a large cotton loaded ship burned to the water's edge, her upper deck and works were burned off, and three anchors at her bows; she had painted ports, and appeared to be a new ship; could not learn her name.

Schr Ells, Swasey, St Jago, Cuba, 14 days, with sugar, to Hennings, Muller & Gosling.

Schr C A Libby, Wallace, Pictou, 8 days, with coal, te master

Schr Samuel Appleton Nicksward Beston.

Schr C A Libby, Wallace, Pictou, 8 days, with coal, te master
Schr Samuel Appleton, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, 3 days.
Schr Silss Wright, McColl, Rockland. Went ashore this morning on the Bread and Cheese, Hurlgate, but will probably be got off at high water.
Schr Florence, Jamison, Rockland.
Schr Aurors, Williams, Rockland.
Schr Wonder, French, Portland, 6 days.
Schr James Lawson, Baws, Portland
Schr Monder, French, Portland, 6 days.
Schr James Lawson, baws, Portland
Schr Ann, Crockett, Rondout for Fall River.
Schr S H Lawrence, Tuttle, Rondout for Frovincetown. One ship, and one brig, unknown.

Steemships Knoxville, Savannah; Crescent City, New Orleans.
Wind during the day from S, and fresh.

Memoranda.

The steamboat Jasper, of Charleston, now at Provicence, has been purchased by Mr Wm C Templeton, of New Orleans, for \$15.000. She is intended for the mail service between Key West and New Orleans.

Telegraphic Marine Reports.

PHILAI ELPHAT Sept 18—Arr ship Grey Eagle, Rio Janeiro. Aug 13. Left in port ship Palmyra, rom Callao for Hampton Rosds, ding for repairs; bark Imaun, for New Zealand, repg from the effects of a collision with an iceberg in the latitude of Cape Horn, and brig Helen, from Baltimore Eld 10th, barks White Cloud, and Phenix, for New York; 12th, bark Mary Sawyer, for Beston. An Am ship supposed to be the Ino or Agnes was cutside Rio on the 13th.

was outside Rio on the 13th.

BOSTON, Sept 18—Arr barks Chester, Reindeer, E Dwight, Ortona, and Wyandotte, Pailadelphia; briggs Charles Miller, Galveston; Faml T Jones. NYork; Louisa Sears, Favannah; Abby Jones, Norfolk; Tarry Not, Kossuth, Round Pond, W T Safford, D N Groton, and Edwin, Philadelphia

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 16—Arr ship Hudson, NYork; bark Rebecca, Bio Janeiro, with a cargo of new coffee.

Meraid Marine Correspondence.

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PHILADELPHIA, Sept 18, 4 PM—Arr ships Grey Esgle, Kinsman, Rio Janeiro; J Moutgomery, Davis, Liverpool: brigs Milo (Br.), Arderson, Clenfuegos; J Nickerson, Nickerson, Providence; Phebe A Paige, Lewis, Windson, NS; Hannah Balch, Fanscomb, Esstport; schra Mayflower. Rickers, Portland; Byzantium, Rowse, and Harriett, Chase Boston; T I. Miller, Peacock, Haddam, Ct; Sarah Jones, Jones, Providence; North Branch, Pendletan, Bangor; Triumph, Baker, Boston; C H togers, Langley, Newburyport; Francis Hawkins, Cobb, NYork; Geo C Gibbs, Gibbs, and Mary Anna. Gibbs, NBedford; A R Shailler, Prast, Haddam; E T Smith, Clark, dot Julia Emith. Crowell, Boston; Alexander M, Christie, Wareham; Saml Lenox, Lenox, Dighton.

Cid steamer Kennecco, Copes, New York; bark Salem, Chicary, Boston; briga Clestina. Leighton, and Benguela, Hiethern, ds; Tokon, Arey, Provincetown; cchra Resident (Br.), Brænner, Lunenburg, NS; B H Hill, Harding, Boston; Triumph, Baker, Salem; Alexander M, Christie, Warebern; Martha Wrightington, Wrightington, FRiver; S Lenox, Lenox, Bridgeport.

The Charleston Negare of the 13th instantion that

Notice to Mariners.

The Charleston Mercury of the 13th inst states that contracts have been made to replace immediately all the buous awept away by the late gale. The beacons on Merris Island wil be repaired as soon as possible, but as the construction of a new beacon may be necessary, the lights on that island may not be in order for several days.

Disasters.

Disasters.

Disasters.

Framehip Star of this port.

Star See arrivals at this port.

Find Affiliand, Moore, from Norlsans for Havre, was at quarantine ground, Norfolk, 16th inst, with loss of rudder head, cut water, sails, masts aprung, and with three streaks list to starboard, having snoonneared the hurricare on the 7th and 8th inst, in lat 29 40, 10m 79 45. Lost two seamen and one passenger from sickness. The report of her being sahors was probably an error.

See Charles Humperion, of Boston, which was beached on the count of Iroland after having been got off shore, went to pieces in a gale Ang 22.

BARK MORNING STAR, reported below WI in distress, was spoken 10th, off Cape Ro Ashland, at Norfolk, with loss of three to of foremast, main yard, &c.

PRUS BARK EDWARD, having been supplied with such and chains sailed from Lewis, Del, 16th for St John, MB BRIG CORNDOVA. at Providence from Turks Islands, was off Montauk on the 10th instant, and during the heavy sale was thrown on her beam ends, had decks swept of

off Montauk on the 10th instant, and during the heavy gale was thrown on her beam ends, had decks swept of galley, water casks, and spring a leak.

SCHE BRENT HERENET, of Boston, at Newport, from Block Island, is badly damaged in her beel, part of which is broken off. The planks on her bottom are badly chafted; her stern timbers are broken, the stern planks started off, and she is otherwise injured. Her repairs will probably cost between \$1,200 and \$1,400. Insured at Provincetown.

North Bairmonn, of Westport, Me., from Portland for NYork, lost fore and mainmasts, with sails and rigging, and about 5,000 feet of lumber of deck. 10th inst, of Naniucket Shoals; was towed into New Bedford 15th inst.

ESCHR GAZELLE, from Baltimore for Pernambuce, ashere near New Point Comfort, would probably be got est. She was discharging her cargo rapidly, and a vessel was chartered to take it to Baltimore. SCHR MADONNA, of Prospect, before reported asho on Block Island, has been got off and arrived at Ne-pert 15th.

SCHR MADONNA, of Prospect, before reported ashore on Block Island, has been got off and arrived at Newport 15th.

SCHR FRANKIN, of Gloucester, bilged on the West Chop of Holmes' Hole, was insured at the Metropelitan office for \$2,500.

SCHR ALMATIA, of Hyannia, dismasted in the late gala, is at Newport repairing. There is about \$1,400 insured at Provincesown on two-thirds the vessel.

SCHR JEWESS—The report by the steamer Gev Dudley of seeing the steamer Jewess going into Havana 7th inst was an error, the latter not having yet left NYOrk.

ECHR ASHIAND, Burch, bound to this city from Norfolk, put back to N 15th, in distress; no particulars.

ASP Extracts from letters to Filwood Walter, Eq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.

AND THE SCHR ASHIAND, AND THE SCHR ASHIAND, AND THE SCHR ASHIAND, Surch in distress; no particulars.

We have seen a steamboat to the Caroline Hale to take goods from Her, and seen to the soln the beach.

We have sent a steamboat to the Caroline Hale to take goods from Her, and seen to the soln two sanchors, ene chain, and one hawser and boat, to assist in gotting her off the beach.

We have saved most all the sails and rigging of the brig Eureka, together with a number of her spars in good condition. The brig can be got off the next apring tide.

WHIMMOTON, N. C., Sept. 16, 1884.

The following vessels have been towed into portical Banks Sananac, and Morning Star, and brig. Black Swan," (probably the B L Swan from St. Croix.) a Spaniah brig, and a large French bark—these vessels are bedly wrecked. The brig Teras is in the offing in distress. The tug will go after her to-day. Several et ear New York packets have just arrived in good order.

Whatemens.

Arr at Boston 17th, bark Spartan, Cook. North Atlantic

Whalemen.

Arr at Boston 17th, bark Sparten, Cook, North Atlantic
Ocean, of and via Provincetown; schr Alleghania, Cook,
do do
Sid from New Bedford ships Cambria, and Mary Ann.

Sid from New Bedford ships Cambria, and Mary Ame, Pacific.

Spoken.

Ship Franklin King, of Thomaston, from St John, NR, for Liverpool, Sept 11, lat 42 46, lon 6634.

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Ship Franklin King, of Thomaston, from St John, NR, for Liverpool, Sept 11, lat 12 30 miles.

Ship Peter Marcy, Hickey, from Leghorn for Philadelphia, Aug 22, lat 37 12, lon 29 24; wind light.

Bark Tremont, of Beston, Sept 7, lat 22 30 N, lon 68 30 W (supposed from Bonaire)

Bark Coloniet, of Hamburg, from Havana for NYork with loss of all topmasts, topgallant masts, jibboom and main and mizen mast heads, in a gale on 6th inst, in lat 31 N-required no assistance, Sept 16, lat 34 50, lon 74 20. The C reported passing an Am ship on 13th, with nothing left but her maximast.

Bark Rose Standish, from New Orleans for Bordeaux, 13th inst, lat 27, lon 83 40.

Bark Jennett, Bragg. 17 days from New York for Franklin, Ls, Sept 3, off Key West.

Bark Lerror, Kendall, 17 days from Boston for Galveston, no date, but prev to Sept 8, off Key West.

Bark Lamartine, Hayden, 21 days from NYork for Gelveston, no date, but prev to Sept 8, off Key West.

Brig "Emile." of Bangor, from Mayaguez for New York Sept 8, lat 28, lon 70.

Schr Arlington, Murch, 10 days from NYork for Mobile, Sept 8, off Key West.

Schr Murtang, Washington, 13 days from Boston for Port Lavacca, no date, but prev to Sept 8, off Key West.

Foreign Forts.

Port Lavacca, no date, but prev to Sept 8, off Key West.

Foreign Forts.

See Telegraphic Marine Report.

CARDENAS—Id Aug 30 brig Bury, Poterson, Boston.

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CREWUZGOS—Arr Aug 29 bark Lysander, Doyle, Boston.

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CREWUZGOS—Arr Aug 3 bark Thos Dallet, Dill, from

Antigua for Philadelphia via Porto Cabelle 30th.

Methourns—In port July 7 (so reported), brig Juliet,

San Francisco March 9.

QUEBKC—Cld Sept 9 ship Chas Crocker, Moorhead, Liverpool.

For Jaco—Arr Aug 23 schr Ella, Swasey, Charleston;

28th brigs Lucy Ann, Bryant, do; Henrietta (Brem), N

York. Sid 26th brig L W Maxwell, Burt, Sta Cruz,

Cuba.

28th brigs Lucy Ann, Bryant, do; Reutson, Sta Cruz, York. Sid 26th brig L W Maxwell, Burt, Sta Cruz, Cubs.

ERATANI- In port Aug 6 ships Norman, Holmes, from Justifier to load for Boston; Pequot, Gilpatrick, from Trieste for Boston, ldg; barks Rodmond, Hill, from do arr 2d, for do 4 or 5 days; Bertha, Smart, from do for do 3 days.

Turks Islands—In port Aug 39 brig Alston, Mitchell, for Banger 1st inst; schr George Robertson, of Baltimore, for NYcrk 31st.

Home Ports.

for NYork 31st.

Home Ports.

ALFXANDRIA—Arr Sept 15 schrs Whirlwied, Beston; MB Knapp, Portland; John Hart, Smith, Windsor, N. Sid brigs L Stoffer, Kennebee; Shackford, Polan, Boston; schrs abby Albion (Br), Bent, St John, NB; L Smith, do; Rough and Ready, NBedford.

BALTMORE—Arr Sept 16 a 17 bark Kate, Oliver, Porto Cabello 3d. schrs C A Crock, Rainer, NYork; Eslinee, Gostee, NYork. Cld 16th ships Arnold Boninger (Prus), Meyer, Fotterdim; Marianne (Brem), Warkmeister, Besnen; bark Hizabeth (Brem), Kuhiker, Bremen; brigs WJ Treat, Parks, Palermo; Abby Elizabeth, Phinesy, Boston; schrs J A Roh, Eldridge, Boston; Jas Nelson, Philips, Troy, NY; JW Lindssy, Clark, NYork; Sarah O Ergle, Haley, Troy, NY; barge Mariner, McFortner, NYork.

BANGOR—Arr Sept 14 schr Wm Henry, Thorndike, N

quin, Hi I, Genoa; schra Louisiae, O'Nell; Facny, Holl; and Athos, Rice. NYork; 15th, brig Royal Southwick, Heron, NYork; steamer Gov Dudley, Crowell, Key West and Havana.

EASTPORT—Arr Sept 12 schr Z A Paine, Philadelphia. Sd 13th brigs Ina, Lancy. Philadelphia; Wilford Flaher, Benson, Baltimore; schr Mary H Case, New York

FALL RIVER—Arr Sept 16 schr M O Durfee, James, Alexandria. Sid brig Alcenus, Leste, Philadelphia Gellitinore; schr Mary H Case, New York

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GLOUCKS/ER—Arr Sept 13 schrs Alabams, and Sen Franklin. Philadelphia; 14th, Atlantic, Nickerson, Salem for NYork.

LUREC—Arr Sept 16 schrs Mary E True, New York; 11th Eather Eliza, do; 18th Morart, and Harriet Ann, do. Sd 10th, schrs Geo Russell, and Helen Mar, Philadelphia; 13th Melvill, do.

MAFBLEHEAD—Arr Sept 8 brig Timothy, Crosby, Harding, Philadelphia.

MOBILE—Arr Sept 10 schr Mobile, Parker, NYork.

NEW BI-IFORI—Arr Sept 15 schr Baltimore, from Portland for NYork; 16th schrs Paugasset, Bourne, and M A Hildreth, Terry, Albany.

NEW ORLEANS—Arr Sept 10 brig Daniel Bontemps (Fr)@Bordeaux, June 27; 11th starmanip Orizaba, Forbes, Vera Cruz 8th inst.

NORFOLK—Arr Sept 16 bark Hudson, Pugh, NYork; schrs W H Sanford, Culver, and S S Lewis Clark, do; Cora, Erown, Boston; Tremont, Baker, N Bedford. At quarantine schip Ashland, Moore, fm NOricans for Havre, in Gletrese; see dieasters Put back schr Ashland, Burch, For NYork in distress. Cld ship Wm Pattee, Riaot, Lerpon, Protein Glets, Philadelphia—Pelladelphia—Pelladelphia—Pest Cambridge; Sophia Ann, Smith, Kelley, NYork (suppose3); James Watson, Gloucester, Elack Fish, Sharp, East Cambridge; Sophia Ann, Smith, Roboty.

mouth; Louisa Gray, Haley, Roxbury; Harrist Smith, Kelley, NYork (supposed); James Watson, Gloucester; Black Fish, charp, East Cambridge; Sophie Ann, Smith, Roxbury.

PROVIDENCE—Arr Sept 16 propeller Westchester, Clark, N York; schra Abby B, Baker, Norfolk; Mary O Terbell, Taylor, Rappahananock; Corbulo, Rowland, Philadelphis; Empire, Mason, Albany; Favorite, Turner, Jersey City; alcope Commerce, Tyler, Albany; Fashion, Blydenburgh, NYork. Sid brigs Geo Washington, Day, and Calcutta, Partridge, Philadelphia; schre E J Scott, Ingersoll, do; O M Wilson, Camp, do (or James River); Medomak, Hart Calais:

Arr 17th brig Cordova, Adamsoa, Grand Turk, T I, 37th ult; schra Isaas Hinokley, Harvey, James River); Martha, Jane, Hulse, Philadelphia; Beauty, Chambers, do; Eliza S, Wright, Rondout; Cabot, Rachett, N York; propeller Oscola, Manchester, do. Eld steamer Jasper, Eldridge, N York; Schrs Pokomoke, Mason, Suffolk, Va; Kidder & Co. Fletcher, Philadelphia (or Bangor); River Queen, Fowler, N Yerk.

RCHMONT—Sid Sept 16 schra Louisa Dyer, Sylvester, and Cerito. Crowell, Boston; H R Smith, Dill; John (White, Woodhouse, and Jane C Doughty, Murphy, N York.

SALEM—Arr Sept 16 brig Belle Poule, Wells, Philadelphia. hid buik Schn Swassey.

SANDWICH—Sid from Cohassot Narrows Sept 13 schr Mary Nowell, Perry, NYork
Wat-HINGTON, NC—Arr Sept 8 schr E S Willeta, New York; Sth. Oregon, do.

WILMINGTON, NC—Arr Sept 14 Monte Cristo, Wood, Boston; schr Lilly, Jones; Marine, Powell; Mary Powell, Davie, and Chas Mills, Smith, NYork. Cld 13th, brig Cardiff, Whitaker, NYork; schr Northern Light, Boyle, NYork; 14th, brig Riemmond, Colson, NYork; 16th, schr Larison, do.

WISCASSEM—Arr Sept 14 brig Maria T Wikker, Cun iningham, Chesseshes.

York.

BANGOR—Arr Fept 14 schr Wm Henry, Thoradike, N
York. Cld 13th schr Wakulla, Grover, Jersey City.

BATH—Arr Fept 15 brig Wm Dshurta, Stickney, Baltimore. Cld brig Poinest, Hill, Jacksonville.

BOSION—Arr Sept 16, PM, brig Grampus, Powers, Catanis July 8; schr Friend, Hallett, Phitadelphis: Sid
steamship City of Boston; ship Gramsda; barks Lion,
Broosa, Admiral, Kalks Pirs, Wm Metcaif, Maise, Lucinds sears, Geo D Smouse; brigs Gooar & Tell (Seap),
Sarangi, Rotterdam, Wissard, D Shattaok, Guinare, Treoton, Velssoo, J H Long, Altavella, B Strout, Lanrett, Tribane, Wm Crawford.

Arr 17th steamshin Osprey, Ames Philadelphia; ship
Southern Cross, Paine, Calcutta May 18; bark Gem,
Hammond, Philadelphie; brig Martha Worth mgton, Ces,
1 alts July 27; schrs Globe, Homer, and L wis, Tha ex,
Philadelphia. Sid barks Spirit of the Ses, Warren Haitet, Te Baxter, brigs Canadione, Niobe. I sark William
remains below.

BRISIOL—Arr Sept 16 schrs Marietta, Ro s, from Ravest, Corwin, NYork for Providence. Sid brig Emoch
Pratt, Baker, Philadelphia (or Baltimore, according to
wind).

CHARLESTON—Arr Sept 15 bark Jasper, Bennett, N

wind).

CHARLESTON—Arr Sept 15 bark Jasper, Bennett, N York; brig Telegraph, Stein, do Sid 14th steamship Star of the South, Marks (bence), Nocleans; bark Touquin, Hil, Genos; sohra Louiste, O'Nell; Fanny, Hull; and Athos, Rice. NYork; 15th, brig Royal Southwick, Heron, NYork; steamer Gov Pudley, Crowell, Key West and Havana.